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Report Highlights:
In 2013, Japanese imports of U.S. beef displaced a significant volume of Australian beef as the U.S. share of total beef imports climbed six percentage points to 35 percent. However, continuing supply constraints in the United States, relatively large Japanese reserve stocks, and fierce competition between beef, pork, and chicken in the retail and food service sectors point to a more modest increase in imports of U.S. beef in 2014. In 2013, a moderate increase in Japanese imports of U.S. chilled pork was outstripped by large decrease in imports of frozen pork, as Japanese importers sought lower prices and more diverse supply channels. Porcine diseases in North America and Europe will have a significant role on prices and trade flows in 2014. While consumer and industry responses to the April 1, 2014 Japanese consumption tax hike remain unknown, Japan will continue to be among the biggest importers of U.S. pork and beef in 2014.

Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Animal Numbers, Swine

Meat, Beef and Veal

Meat, Swine

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Cattle PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Cattle Japan	2012		2013		2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	4,172	4,172	4,065	4,065	4,000	3,970
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	813	800	798	798	790	790
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	648	645	618	618	610	610
Production (Calf Crop)	1,280	1,280	1,255	1,255	1,240	1,240
Total Imports	14	14	15	12	15	13
Total Supply	5,466	5,466	5,335	5,332	5,255	5,223
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	546	546	535	556	525	545
Calf Slaughter	9	9	10	7	10	7
Other Slaughter	644	644	625	622	610	615
Total Slaughter	1,199	1,199	1,170	1,185	1,145	1,167
Loss	202	202	165	177	165	156
Ending Inventories	4,065	4,065	4,000	3,970	3,945	3,900
Total Distribution	5,466	5,466	5,335	5,332	5,255	5,223
1000 HEAD, PERCENT						

Swine PS&D Table

Animal Numbers, Swine Japan	2012		2013		2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	9,735	9,735	9,685	9,685	9,570	9,600
Sow Beginning Stocks	900	900	900	900	900	895
Production (Pig Crop)	17,300	17,250	17,300	17,350	17,300	17,210
Total Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Supply	27,036	26,986	26,986	27,036	26,871	26,811
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	16,776	16,776	16,860	16,936	16,860	16,850
Total Slaughter	16,776	16,776	16,860	16,936	16,860	16,850
Loss	575	525	556	500	501	461
Ending Inventories	9,685	9,685	9,570	9,600	9,510	9,500
Total Distribution	27,036	26,986	26,986	27,036	26,871	26,811
1000 HEAD, PERCENT						

Beef PS&D Table

Meat, Beef and Veal Japan	2012	2013	2014
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	Market Year Begin: Jan 2014

	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	1,199	1,199	1,170	1,185	1,145	1,167
Beginning Stocks	136	136	136	136	132	171
Production	519	519	505	508	495	500
Total Imports	737	738	767	760	781	769
Total Supply	1,392	1,393	1,408	1,404	1,408	1,440
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Dom. Consumption	1,255	1,256	1,275	1,232	1,278	1,268
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	1,255	1,256	1,275	1,232	1,278	1,268
Ending Stocks	136	136	132	171	129	171
Total Distribution	1,392	1,393	1,408	1,404	1,408	1,440
1000 HEAD, 1000 MT CWE, PERCENT, PEOPLE, KG						

Pork PS&D Table

Meat, Swine Japan	2012		2013		2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	16,776	16,776	16,860	16,936	16,860	16,850
Beginning Stocks	216	216	214	214	204	195
Production	1,297	1,297	1,305	1,309	1,305	1,305
Total Imports	1,259	1,259	1,240	1,223	1,250	1,228
Total Supply	2,772	2,772	2,759	2,746	2,759	2,728
Total Exports	1	1	2	1	2	1
Human Dom. Consumption	2,557	2,557	2,553	2,550	2,555	2,527
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,557	2,557	2,553	2,550	2,555	2,527
Ending Stocks	214	214	204	195	202	200
Total Distribution	2,772	2,772	2,759	2,746	2,759	2,728
1000 HEAD, 1000 MT CWE, PERCENT, PEOPLE, KG						

Author Defined:

This report is an update to JA3034 Japan Livestock and Products Annual, dated August 14, 2013 (see the note below). In updating and forecasting the demand and supply outlook, forecasted numbers for CY 2013 have been adjusted to reflect actual (though still preliminary) numbers based on recently published data. Forecast numbers for CY 2014 have been revised based on the latest market information available.

Note: Readers may note that JA3034 had been missing from the GAIN system due to technical difficulties until just recently. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Assumptions underlying the analysis are that average consumers will remain price conscious, particularly given the consumption tax hike scheduled to start on April 1, 2014, and that Japan's imports of U.S. beef will continue at the current level of access under the "LT 30 QSA program."
Quantities listed in the text are made on the basis of Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless specified otherwise. Some numbers in the tables are on a product weight basis and have not been converted to CWE.

Rates of conversion from product weight to CWE are:
Beef Cuts (Boneless) – 1.40
Pork Cuts (Boneless) – 1.30
Processed/Prepared Beef Products – 1.79

Processed/Prepared Pork Products – 1.30
All supplemental tables in the report are provided for the reader's own analysis.

Beef:

2013 Market Situation Summary

Total Supply:
In 2013, Japan's total beef imports grew moderately, up three percentage points from the previous year to 759,640 MT [Beef Cuts: up four percentage points at 748,000 MT, Prepared Products: down 32 percentage points at 11,640 MT] (see Tables 6-A, 6-B, 6-C and 6-D). The February 2013 implementation of the Less than 30 month Quality Systems Assessment (LT30 QSA) program, which greatly expanded market access for U.S. beef exports to Japan, resulted in stronger than previously forecasted substitution of U.S. beef for Australian beef in 2013. The U.S. share of total imports of beef cuts rose six percentage points from 2012 to 35 percent, with volume up 41 percent at 260,478 MT, while the Australian share of the beef cuts market fell six percentage points to 54 percent, with volume down 10 percent at 400,292 MT. Market share of total beef cuts from New Zealand, Mexico and Canada did not change in 2013. Under the LT30 QSA Program, Japan's imports of U.S. edible beef offal (tongue, hanging tender, and intestines) nearly doubled to 30,784 MT (Product Weight), up 84 percent from 2012. The United States captured 52 percent of the edible offal market, up 14 percentage points from 2012, followed by Australia with 33 percent (see Table 6-E).

Compared to recent years, the yen remained relatively weak against the U.S. dollar in 2013. In U.S. dollar terms, average import prices of beef cuts/edible beef offal declined, but in yen terms, actual import prices of beef from U.S. and Australia were up, which was one of the factors discouraging imports of relatively expensive cuts that could have potentially seen greater demand (see Tables 6-A, 6-B, 6-C).

Largely due to strong U.S. beef imports, quarterly frozen beef imports in Japanese Fiscal Year 2013 (JFY 2013: April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014) came close to the trigger level for the special safeguard (SSG) mechanism in the first three quarters of JFY 2013. While frozen beef import volumes were regularly just below the trigger levels, chilled beef import levels continued to remain well below the trigger levels through the first three quarters of JFY 2013 (see Table 2-A).

Japan's 2013 total domestic beef output shrank two percent to 507,000 MT (total slaughter of 1.185 million head), down slightly from the previous year due to reduced slaughter of Wagyu steer, which more than offset increased slaughter of dairy and F1 cross breeds.
Total Distribution:
In 2013, growth in beef cut imports partially offset the decline in Japanese domestic beef output. The LT30 QSA program greatly enhanced U.S. beef's position in the Japanese market in 2013, as a large number of Japanese clients reported switching from Australian to U.S. beef. Supporting this trend, the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) conducted highly visible promotion campaigns in 2013 following the expansion of access under the LT30 QSA. According to one market source, Japanese purchases of U.S. beef cuts in 2013 were highly concentrated on short plate, which is relatively low-priced compared with other cuts and used extensively for barbecue, beef bowl, and convenience store lunch boxes.

Despite Japanese import growth, there was a modest decline in total beef consumption, estimated at 1.232 million MT in 2013. Increased imports were largely diverted to ending stocks, which were up 26 percent from 2012 levels. According to a trade source, frozen beef imports outpaced prevailing market demand by a fair margin. Overall food service demand for imported beef slowed considerably in response to higher prices towards the end of 2013, more than offsetting relatively solid retail sector demand (see Table 1 and 3-C).

2014 Market Outlook

Total Supply:
Post revised its previous annual growth projection for Japan's total beef imports downward to 756,000 MT in 2014 [Beef Cuts: up slightly to 748,000 MT, Prepared Products: unchanged at 13,000 MT from the previous year]. While still higher than 2013 levels, relatively large carryover stocks and persistent price pressures are expected to temper Japan's total import demand for beef in 2014. In line with the continuing downward trend in beef production in Japan, and based on the number of calves expected to reach slaughter weight in 2014, Japanese total domestic beef output is projected to decline moderately in 2014, down by two percent to 500,000 MT (or 1.167 million head of slaughter).

Post expects Japanese importers will continue to substitute U.S. beef for Australian product, resulting in the U.S. share of the total beef cuts import market climbing two percentage points to 37 percent at 280,000 MT, while Australian market share is forecast to fall three percentage points to 51 percent at 385,000 MT. Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) is forecasting 2014 Australian beef exports to be below 2013 levels, due to tighter Australian beef supplies as a result of reduced annual slaughter. By destination, MLA projects Australia's 2014 exports to be up for the EU and South East Asia, flat for China, and down significantly for Japan and Korea (2013 exports to China were up 371 percent from 2012 at 217,000 MT).

At the projected level of growth, frozen beef imports are unlikely to trigger the special safeguard (SSG) mechanism in JFY 2014, since the quarterly trigger levels are higher in JFY 2014 as a result of higher import levels in JFY 2013 (see Table 2-A). While seasonal demand is typically strong in April and May, it is difficult to predict how average Japanese consumers and Japanese retail and food service industries will respond to the consumption tax hike (from the present 5 percent to 8 percent) that will take effect on April 1, 2014. With such uncertainty on the horizon, Post will continue to monitor frozen beef import levels against the SSG level for the first quarter of JFY 2014.

Total Distribution:
As Japanese consumers continue to demonstrate a willingness to substitute between chicken, pork, and beef, Post expects that relatively high-priced domestic beef and some high-value imported cuts will be at a competitive disadvantage to less expensive pork and chicken in 2014. As total Japanese beef consumption declined modestly in 2013, Post moderated its previous annual growth projection for 2014. Total beef consumption is estimated up three percent to 1.268 million MT, with year-ending stocks unchanged from the 2013 level. However, if world beef supplies remain tight and U.S. prices high, Japanese retail and food service clients could shy away from beef, reducing total imports as well as total consumption in 2014.

Pork:

2013 Market Situation Summary

Total Supply:
Japan's 2013 total domestic pork output was slightly up from 2012 to 1.309 million MT (or 16.936 million head of slaughter), which partially offset a moderate decline in total pork imports that fell three percent to 1.223 million MT [Pork Cuts: down five percent at 960,000 MT (including a few thousand MT of carcass imports), Prepared Products: up six percent at 263,000 MT] (see Tables 7-A, 7-D). Market demand for imported chilled cuts remained strong at 382,200 MT, up 13 percent over 2012, with the United States and Canada claiming 68 and 30 percent, respectively, of total imported chilled cuts (see Table 7-B). Imports of U.S. seasoned ground pork rose 11 percent from 2012 to 168,100 MT.

However, the increases in chilled cuts and ground seasoned pork were more than offset by a sharp decline in imported frozen cuts, down 14 percent to 557,700 MT in 2013 (see Table 7-C). Strong reductions of frozen cut imports from the United States (down 37 percent to 107,400 MT) and Canada (down 47 percent to 71,800 MT) were partially mitigated by increased imports from other suppliers, including Mexico, Spain, and Poland. At 533,600 MT, total imports of U.S. pork (chilled and frozen pork cuts as well as seasoned ground pork) were down five percent from 2012.

According to several trade sources, high prices and demand for greater supplier diversity drove Japanese market trends in 2013. As North American pork prices (particularly pork belly and picnic prices) remained high throughout 2013, many Japanese importers moved to diversify their supply base, increasing imports from lower-priced suppliers. Japan's major convenience chains' and quick-serve restaurants' growing appetite for pork belly products requiring higher levels of manual labor also affected market dynamics, as this trend appeared to accelerate in 2013. In recent years, Mexican and Polish packers have been capitalizing on lower labor costs (relative to the United States and Canada) to provide these pork belly products in various specifications and forms tailored to Japanese market demands. While these conditions can partially explain Japan's substantial reduction of frozen pork cut imports from the United States and Canada in 2013, the increase in chilled cut imports was largely due to solid retail and food service demand (see Table 1). Retail consumers have shown more interest in affordably priced U.S. and Canadian chilled pork cuts (often sold in larger volume 'value packages') over domestic Japanese chilled pork (see Tables 4-B, 4-C). The food service sector also increased utilization of imported chilled pork cuts as price competition between pork, beef, and chicken continued to drive menu offerings.

Total Distribution:

In 2013, Japan's total pork consumption was estimated marginally lower than 2012 at 2.55 million MT. Relatively solid retail demand in 2013 was somewhat tempered by intense competition with other proteins in the food service and ready-to-eat market segments, including a strong substitution effect for imported prepared broiler products and a large influx of imported frozen beef. Processing demand for pork was stable in 2013.

According to the Japan Ham and Sausage Processors Cooperative Association, Japan's 2013 demand for frozen pork for processing was almost unchanged from 2012 at 377,394 MT (net product weight basis), with increased levels of domestic pork replacing imported pork [Domestic Pork: up eight percentage points to 83,296 MT; Imported Pork: down four percentage points to 294,098 MT]. In 2013, Japan's total processed meat production for all types of ham, sausage, and bacon was up only slightly over 2012 at 539,722 MT (net product weight basis). Increased utilization of frozen carryover stocks also contributed to Japan's reduction of frozen cut imports in 2013; year-ending stocks declined nine percent to 195,000 MT.

Utilization of imported seasoned ground pork (mostly from the United States) was up 19 percent to 105,194 MT in 2013. While typically used for sausage manufacturing, Japan is increasing using seasoned ground pork for Chinese dumplings, steamed meat buns, and some meat bowl and patty dishes served in the food service and ready-to-eat sectors. This pattern is in line with the highly competitive and widespread Japanese ready-to-eat foods market trend towards lower cost and ready-to-use products.

2014 Market Outlook

Total Supply:

Post lowered its 2014 forecast for total imported pork cuts (frozen and chilled combined) to adjust for the decline in 2013 pork consumption, which was greater than what was projected in the last annual report. The remainder of the 2014 annual pork market outlook remains unchanged. 2014 total pork imports are projected unchanged from the previous year to 1.228 million MT [Pork Cuts: unchanged at 961,000 MT (including about 2,000 MT of hog carcass), Prepared Products: up slightly to 267,000 MT]. Recent occurrences of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) will have a limited impact on Japan's 2014 domestic pork production situation with the annual total output projected only marginally lower from 2013 at around 1.305 million MT (or 16.85 million head of slaughters) assuming early containment of the disease (see Note 1).

> Note 1: 2013 occurrences of PEDv in Japan have so far only affected the movement of animals in and from Kagoshima and Miyazaki, two major hog producing prefectures. As of March 4, 2014, the total count of infected animals was about 127,500 head (approximately 26,000 died, mostly baby pigs and piglets) at 175 farms in ten prefectures. Reports indicate the spread of PEDv is being effectively contained within Kagoshima and Miyazaki, though sporadic occurrences are continuing in several other prefectures.

The United States and Canada will continue to be the two major suppliers of chilled pork to Japan. However, Japan's imports of frozen cuts from the United States and Canada may not easily recover from the substantial declines in 2013. The 2014 frozen cuts import picture will be influenced greatly by the impact of animal diseases on major supplying regions: PEDv in North America and African swine fever (ASF) in Lithuania and Poland (reported in February 2014).

Russia's recent import ban on EU-origin pork in response to the detection of ASF in Lithuania is reportedly weakening pork prices in major EU pork exporting countries, including Denmark, Germany and Spain. Without pork from the EU, Russia may resume imports of U.S. pork in 2014 after effectively banning U.S. products since 2012. Combined with the persistence of PEDv in the United States, the outlook for 2014 is pointing towards tight supplies and high prices for U.S. pork.

Some trade sources believe that if Russia replaces imports of EU pork with U.S. product, then 2014 market dynamics could accelerate Japan's shift towards alternate frozen cut suppliers, including the EU (other than Poland and Lithuania), Mexico and Chile. Regardless of Russian import policies, the trend towards increased Japanese imports of frozen cuts with greater levels of manual labor inputs looks set to continue in 2014, though the Japanese ban on Polish imports as a result of ASF will remain in place for some time. Japan's 2014 demand for seasoned ground pork from the United States is projected to be roughly equal to 2013 at 169,000 MT, with potential growth curtailed by likely increased prices for raw material cuts in the United States.

Total Distribution:
Though still within reach of record highs, Japan's 2014 total pork consumption is projected slightly lower from 2013 at 2.527 million MT. However, similar to beef, it is difficult to predict how average Japanese consumers and Japanese retail, food service and meat processing industries will respond to the consumption tax hike (from the present 5 percent to 8 percent) that will take effect on April 1, 2014. Combined with prevailing high prices for Japanese domestic fresh and chilled- pork, higher prices for U.S. and Canadian chilled pork cuts in 2014 could further dampen Japan's retail and food service demand. Japan's 2014 processing demand for frozen pork cuts is projected to continue at the 2013 level, matching anticipated solid demand for processed pork products.

Table 1: Average Expenditures and Quantities of Selected Commodities per Household (two or more person household) Year to Date (YTD)

	Beef		Pork		Chicken	
	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity
	Yen	gram	Yen	gram	Yen	gram
2010	18,965	6,933	23,959	18,501	12,387	13,755
2011	18,597	6,782	24,740	18,989	12,802	13,705
% Chg.	-2%	-2%	3%	3%	3%	0%
2012	18,173	6,765	23,771	18,770	12,769	14,614
% Chg.	-2%	0%	-4%	-1%	0%	7%
2014	19,559	6,894	24,989	19,460	13,260	15,133
% Chg.	8%	2%	5%	4%	4%	4%

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Ground Meat		Ham		Sausage	
	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Quantity
	Yen	gram	Yen	gram	Yen	gram
CY 2010	1,932	1,853	5,618	2,993	7,067	5,434
CY 2011	1,982	1,892	5,634	3,025	7,099	5,400
% Chg.	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%	-1%
CY 2012	1,920	1,860	5,626	3,059	7,076	5,466
% Chg.	-3%	-2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
CY 2013	1,952	1,848	5,630	3,007	7,211	5,524
% Chg.	-3%	-2%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

	Bacon		Yakitori	Cutlet
	Expenditure	Quantity	Expenditure	Expenditure
CY 2009	2,391	1,379	1,828	1,563
CY 2010	2,275	1,380	1,864	1,523
CY 2011	2,429	1,489	1,896	1,548
% Chg.	7%	8%	8%	8%
CY 2012	2,398	1,470	1,952	1,587
% Chg.	-1%	-1%	3%	2%
CY 2013	2,417	1,476	1,911	1,603
% Chg.	-1%	-1%	3%	2%

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Bureau

Table 2-A: Beef Safeguard Monitor YTD

Beef Safeguard Trigger Levels for JFY 2013 and Actual Imports (H25) Year to Date					
			Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearances Basis)		
Chilled Beef	Trigger Level	Cum. Total			
	Quarterly Cum.	Actual Entry	April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	74,339	59,082	20,856	22,561	15,665
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	152,456	112,561	19,673	18,813	14,993
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	230,642	165,467	17,050	16,258	19,598
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	292,355				
Frozen Beef	Trigger Level	Cum. Total			
	Quarterly Cum.	Actual Entry	April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	83,267	77,236	24,829	32,547	19,860
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	184,749	177,323	47,877	33,350	18,860
			October	November	December
II - III (Apr. - Dec.)	264,428	254,436	26,751	31,611	18,751
			January	February	March
III - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	334,320				

Source: Ministry of Finance

Quarterly Trigger Levels for Frozen Beef (Calculated on preliminary basis by Post):

1st Quarter (April - June) 77,236 * 1.17 = 90,366 MT

2nd Quarter (April - September): 177,323*1.17=207,468 MT

3rd Quarter (April - December): 254,436*1.17=297,690 MT

Table 2-B: Pork Safeguard Monitor YTD

			Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearances Basis)		
	Trigger Level	Cum. Total			
	Quarterly Cum.	Actual Entry	April	May	June
I (Apr. - Jun.)	222,289	163,620	58,545	58,931	46,144
			July	August	September
I - II (Apr. - Sept.)	433,889	329,172	55,660	57,380	52,512
			October	November	December
I - III (Apr. - Dec.)	647,653	499,209	58,978	55,045	56,014
			January	February	March
I - IV (Apr. - Mar.)	854,366				

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 3-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Beef, Medium Grade Carcasses by Breed, Tokyo Market YTD

WAGYU STEER A-3 GRADE					Unit: JP Yen per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,460	1,469	1,479	1,549	1,489
2011	1,530	1,437	1,197	1,152	1,329
% chg.	5%	-2%	-19%	-26%	-11%
2012	1,292	1,440	1,431	1,619	1,446
% chg.	-16%	0%	20%	40%	9%
2013	1,608	1,729	1,705	1,821	1,716
% chg.	24%	20%	19%	12%	19%
WAGYU STEER A-2 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,223	1,291	1,300	1,351	1,291
2011	1,362	1,256	900	828	1,087
% chg.	11%	-3%	-31%	-39%	-16%
2012	1,042	1,257	1,255	1,446	1,250
% chg.	-23%	0%	39%	75%	15%
2013	1,453	1,579	1,552	1,646	1,557
% chg.	39%	26%	24%	14%	25%
WAGYU Heifer A-3 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,469	1,470	1,473	1,544	1,489
2011	1,534	1,430	1,225	1,188	1,344
% chg.	4%	-3%	-17%	-23%	-10%
2012	1,250	1,390	1,445	1,618	1,426
% chg.	-18%	-3%	18%	36%	6%
2013	1,590	1,696	1,687	1,788	1,690
% chg.	27%	22%	17%	11%	19%
Holstein Steer B-2 Grade					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	697	685	635	648	666
2011	652	645	493	362	497
% chg.	-6%	-6%	-22%	-44%	-25%
2012	380	590	591	661	555
% chg.	-42%	-8%	20%	83%	12%
2013	716	768	773	813	767
% chg.	89%	30%	31%	23%	38%
Holstein Cow C-2 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	338	370	378	344	358
2011	394	439	357	183	344
% chg.	17%	19%	-6%	-47%	-4%
2012	232	366	349	316	316
% chg.	-41%	-17%	-2%	73%	-8%
2013	378	486	538	536	484
% chg.	63%	33%	54%	69%	53%

F1 Cross Breed Heifer B-3 GRADE	Unit: JP Yen per Kg

Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,068	1,123	1,118	1,252	1,140
2011	1,199	1,137	1,015	845	1,049
% chg.	12%	1%	-9%	-32%	-8%
2012	847	1,043	1,050	1,129	1,017
% chg.	-29%	-8%	3%	34%	-3%
2013	1,084	1,177	1,209	1,283	1,188
% chg.	28%	13%	15%	14%	17%
F1 Cross Breed Heifer B-2 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	895	998	978	1,116	997
2011	1,096	980	798	573	862
% chg.	22%	-2%	-18%	-49%	-14%
2012	676	917	927	979	875
% chg.	-38%	-6%	16%	71%	1%
2013	970	1,081	1,090	1,176	1,079
% chg.	43%	18%	18%	20%	23%
F1 Cross Breed Steer B-3 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,156	1,149	1,150	1,274	1,173
2011	1,202	1,176	1,040	864	1,075
% chg.	4%	2%	-10%	-32%	-8%
2012	931	1,068	1,089	1,157	1,061
% chg.	-22%	-9%	5%	34%	-1%
2013	1,116	1,206	1,256	1,328	1,226
% chg.	20%	13%	15%	15%	16%
F1 Cross Breed Steer B-2 GRADE					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	929	1,031	1,000	1,144	1,026
2011	1,112	1,073	857	623	916
% chg.	20%	4%	-14%	-46%	-11%
2012	747	960	964	1,026	924
% chg.	-33%	-11%	13%	65%	1%
2013	1,000	1,100	1,139	1,207	1,112
% chg.	34%	15%	18%	18%	20%

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Quarterly price data are compiled by Post)

Table 3-B: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Beef by Cuts and Origin, Chilled Cuts YTD

					Unit: JP Yen per Kg
Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Short Grain Fed)					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	756	786	715	768	756
2011	842	803	758	772	794
% chg.	11%	2%	6%	0%	5%
2012	797	863	813	814	822
% chg.	-5%	8%	7%	5%	4%
2013	923	956	931	962	943
% chg.	16%	11%	14%	18%	15%

Full Set, Aussie Beef, Chilled, (Grass Fed)					Unit: JP Yen per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	719	688	637	694	684
2011	767	703	669	687	707
% chg.	7%	2%	5%	-1%	3%
2012	728	772	698	716	729
% chg.	-5%	10%	4%	4%	3%
2013	800	849	804	878	833
% chg.	10%	10%	15%	23%	14%
Navel-end Brisket, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	597	552	548	556	563
2011	586	552	532	513	546
% chg.	-2%	0%	-3%	-8%	-3%
2012	539	607	617	584	587
% chg.	-8%	10%	16%	14%	7%
2013	636	637	651	687	653
% chg.	18%	5%	6%	18%	11%
Strip Loin, Aussie Beef, Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,317	1,158	975	981	1,108
2011	1,148	1,008	940	945	1,010
% chg.	-13%	-13%	-4%	-4%	-9%
2012	1,167	1,177	950	990	1,071
% chg.	2%	17%	1%	5%	6%
2013	1,234	1,320	1,110	1,280	1,236
% chg.	6%	12%	17%	29%	15%
Chuck Rib, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	1,024	1,186	1,139	1,053	1,101
2011	1,087	1,111	1,049	1,024	1,068
% chg.	6%	-6%	-8%	-3%	-3%
2012	1,133	1,276	1,206	1,160	1,194
% chg.	4%	15%	15%	13%	12%
2013	1,389	1,596	1,626	1,725	1,584
% chg.	23%	25%	35%	49%	33%
Chuck Eye, US Beef, Chilled					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	743	758	718	755	743
2011	814	739	697	799	762
% chg.	10%	-3%	-3%	6%	3%
2012	788	772	747	840	786
% chg.	-3%	4%	7%	5%	3%
2013	891	904	905	1,016	929
% chg.	13%	17%	21%	21%	18%
Strip Loin, US Beef, Chilled					
2011	n.a.	1,559	1,482	1,303	1,086
2012	1,501	1,738	1,798	1,637	1,668
% chg.	n.a.	11%	21%	26%	54%
2013	1,819	2,099	2,083	1,926	1,982
% chg.	21%	21%	16%	18%	19%

Rib Eye Roll, US Beef, Chilled					Unit: JP Yen per Kg
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2011	n.a.	1,676	1,640	1,801	1,279
2012	1,761	1,833	1,828	2,011	1,858
% chg.	n.a.	9%	11%	12%	45%
2013	2,099	2,141	2,198	2,399	2,210
% chg.	19%	17%	20%	19%	19%

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Quarterly price data are compiled by Post)

Table 4-A: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Pig Carcasses by Grade, Tokyo Market YTD

Excellent Grade					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	419	485	495	446	461
% chg.	3%	3%	20%	7%	8%
2011	466	506	493	411	469
% chg.	11%	4%	-1%	-8%	2%
2012	422	478	475	408	446
% chg.	-9%	-6%	-4%	-1%	-5%
2013	419	496	521	501	484
% chg.	-1%	4%	10%	23%	9%
Medium Grade					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	371	444	446	405	417
% chg.	-2%	-0%	17%	8%	5%
2011	425	475	455	375	433
% chg.	14%	7%	2%	-7%	4%
2012	381	430	434	369	404
% chg.	-10%	-10%	-5%	-2%	-7%
2013	370	459	487	475	448
% chg.	-3%	7%	12%	29%	11%

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Quarterly price data are compiled by Post)

Table 4-B: Average Wholesale Price of Domestic Fresh and Chilled Cuts YTD

Full-set: Chilled					Unit: JPY per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	606	669	716	640	658
2011	685	729	704	586	676
% chg.	13%	9%	-2%	-8%	3%
2012	598	664	670	576	627
% chg.	-13%	-9%	-5%	-2%	-7%
2013	584	700	742	703	682
% chg.	-2%	5%	11%	22%	9%

Picnic: Chilled					Unit: JPY per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	422	483	494	454	463
2011	498	550	525	446	505
% chg.	18%	14%	6%	-2%	9%
2012	439	477	476	414	451
% chg.	-12%	-13%	-9%	-7%	-11%
2013	425	536	551	531	511
% chg.	-3%	12%	16%	28%	13%
Shoulder Loin: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	781	823	892	874	842
2011	874	875	874	779	851
% chg.	12%	6%	-2%	-11%	1%
2012	768	814	840	792	803
% chg.	-12%	-7%	-4%	2%	-6%
2013	775	856	959	960	887
% chg.	1%	5%	14%	21%	10%
Loin: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	812	879	951	906	887
2011	917	915	925	810	892
% chg.	13%	4%	-3%	-11%	1%
2012	798	853	871	805	832
% chg.	-13%	-7%	-6%	-1%	-7%
2013	796	877	961	926	890
% chg.	-0%	3%	10%	15%	7%
Tender Loin: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	934	975	997	932	959
2011	963	996	991	886	959
% chg.	3%	2%	-1%	-5%	-0%
2012	865	926	925	860	894
% chg.	-10%	-7%	-7%	-3%	-7%
2013	852	961	1,027	990	958
% chg.	-1%	4%	11%	15%	7%
Belly: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	763	786	815	861	806
2011	878	868	817	754	829
% chg.	15%	10%	0%	-12%	3%
2012	763	765	758	771	764
% chg.	-13%	-12%	-7%	2%	-8%
2013	763	806	851	934	839
% chg.	0%	5%	12%	21%	10%

Ham: Chilled					Unit: JPY per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	449	519	524	479	493
2011	516	569	550	467	526
% chg.	15%	10%	5%	-2%	7%
2012	457	508	503	436	476
% chg.	-11%	-11%	-8%	-7%	-9%
2013	451	571	583	563	542
% chg.	-1%	12%	16%	29%	14%

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Quarterly price data are compiled by Post)

Table 4-C: Average Wholesale Price of Imported Chilled Cuts YTD

					Unit: JP Yen/Kg.
Loin, US: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	611	596	604	599	603
% chg.	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%
2011	601	597	596	584	595
% chg.	-2%	0%	-1%	-3%	-1%
2012	601	595	601	595	598
% chg.	0%	-0%	1%	2%	1%
2013	589	589	601	596	594
% chg.	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%
Loin, Canada: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	621	614	622	617	618
% chg.	-2%	-1%	-0%	-1%	-1%
2011	620	618	619	600	614
% chg.	-0%	1%	-0%	-3%	-1%
2012	617	611	609	602	610
% chg.	-0%	-1%	-2%	0%	-1%
2013	599	601	604	599	601
% chg.	-3%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-2%
Tender Loin, US: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	696	697	689	687	692
% chg.	-5%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-3%
2011	689	692	690	689	690
% chg.	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	-0%
2012	687	685	686	679	684
% chg.	-0%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%
2013	681	687	759	769	724
% chg.	-1%	0%	11%	13%	6%

Tender Loin, Canada: Chilled					Unit: JPY per Kg
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	766	767	775	777	771
% chg.	-4%	-3%	1%	0%	-1%
2011	781	774	771	763	772
% chg.	2%	1%	-0%	-2%	0%
2012	762	736	730	717	736
% chg.	-2%	-5%	-5%	-6%	-5%
2013	727	727	815	816	771
% chg.	-5%	-1%	12%	14%	5%
Shoulder Loin, US: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	621	612	621	623	619
% chg.	-2%	-1%	-0%	-0%	-1%
2011	619	632	630	608	622
% chg.	-0%	3%	1%	-2%	1%
2012	614	604	608	612	609
% chg.	-1%	-5%	-3%	1%	-2%
2013	598	605	641	657	625
% chg.	-3%	0%	5%	7%	3%
shoulder Loin, Canada: Chilled					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
2010	638	635	641	644	640
% chg.	-1%	-2%	-1%	-0%	-1%
2011	642	654	654	633	646
% chg.	1%	3%	2%	-2%	1%
2012	635	628	631	636	632
% chg.	-1%	-4%	-4%	0%	-2%
2013	618	625	655	665	641
% chg.	-3%	-1%	4%	5%	1%

Source: ALIC Livestock Monthly Statistics (Quarterly price data are compiled by Post)

Table 5-A: Monthly Ending Stocks of Beef YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Weight Equivalent)						
Month/Year	2010	2011	2012	% Chg.	2013	% Chg.
Jan.	109,507	121,460	129,254	6%	128,838	-0%
Feb.	101,847	115,384	121,915	6%	120,344	-1%
Mar.	96,699	120,288	111,626	-7%	119,699	7%
Apr.	99,306	114,618	107,579	-6%	117,029	9%
May	102,899	117,349	112,944	-4%	135,064	20%
Jun.	108,482	128,628	124,592	-3%	145,328	17%
Jul.	114,444	136,346	139,138	2%	172,175	24%
Aug.	124,660	139,075	148,562	7%	187,239	26%
Sept..	128,486	134,746	154,256	14%	182,398	18%
Oct.	124,109	131,445	152,671	16%	186,949	22%
Nov.	128,394	135,610	149,373	10%	183,560	23%
Dec.	128,677	136,006	135,492	-0%	170,537	26%

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 5-B: Monthly Ending Stocks of Pork YTD

Unit: Metric Ton (Carcass Weight Equivalent)						
Month/Year	2010	2011	2012	% Chg.	2013	% Chg.
Jan.	222,352	221,793	232,219	5%	227,915	-2%
Feb.	218,429	229,346	238,564	4%	229,814	-4%
Mar.	223,313	226,091	237,673	5%	226,928	-5%
Apr.	227,208	225,358	231,592	3%	226,129	-2%
May	240,895	233,488	234,878	1%	231,345	-2%
Jun.	261,197	235,265	219,436	-7%	224,888	2%
Jul.	269,677	228,322	222,686	-2%	219,863	-1%
Aug.	270,292	219,876	228,799	4%	217,903	-5%
Sept..	258,098	210,201	233,068	11%	211,461	-9%
Oct.	242,017	210,187	234,993	12%	209,986	-11%
Nov.	227,482	219,132	229,995	5%	198,884	-14%
Dec.	218,404	215,833	213,918	-1%	195,273	-9%

Source: ALIC Monthly Statistics

Table 6-A: Japanese 2013 Total Beef Imports, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined/CIF Price YTD

Calendar Year 2010 - 2013 (January - December)							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	499,531	517,231	514,186	534,254	100%	100%	4%
Australia	351,118	338,744	318,400	285,923	62%	54%	-10%
United States	91,618	120,605	131,921	186,056	26%	35%	41%
New Zealand	31,584	29,739	31,412	29,429	6%	6%	-6%
Mexico	11,938	17,406	20,450	19,571	4%	4%	-4%
Canada	12,926	10,179	11,468	12,691	2%	2%	11%
Others	347	558	535	584	0%	0%	9%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Partner Country	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	4,585	5,115	5,372	5,088	-5%
Australia	4,412	4,967	5,008	4,835	-3%
United States	5,362	5,701	6,378	5,592	-12%
New Zealand	4,355	5,125	5,321	5,304	0%
Mexico	4,294	4,146	4,768	4,259	-11%
Canada	4,603	4,754	5,146	4,091	-20%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 6-B: Japanese 2013 Beef Imports, Chilled Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Calendar Year 2010 - 2013 (January - December)							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	211,445	213,400	212,425	212,305	100%	100%	0%
Australia	155,036	139,764	128,688	115,649	61%	54%	-10%
United States	44,130	61,916	71,605	86,297	34%	41%	21%
New Zealand	7,316	7,531	7,975	6,610	4%	3%	-17%
Mexico	1,232	1,280	1,732	2,204	1%	1%	27%
Canada	3,730	2,909	2,423	1,486	1%	1%	-39%
Others	1	0	2	59	0%	0%	2850%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	6,066	6,818	7,127	6,827	-4%
Australia	5,871	6,677	6,847	6,477	-5%
United States	6,616	7,074	7,571	7,195	-5%
New Zealand	6,437	7,203	7,769	7,981	3%
Mexico	5,886	6,317	6,240	6,858	10%
Canada	6,998	7,376	7,413	6,786	-8%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 6-C: Japanese 2013 Beef Imports, Frozen Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	288,086	303,831	301,761	321,949	100%	100%	7%
Australia	196,082	198,979	189,712	170,273	63%	53%	-10%
United States	47,488	58,689	60,316	99,758	20%	31%	65%
New Zealand	24,268	22,207	23,437	22,819	8%	7%	-3%
Mexico	10,705	16,126	18,717	17,367	6%	5%	-7%
Canada	9,196	7,270	9,045	11,205	3%	3%	24%
Others	347	560	534	527	0%	0%	-1%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013					
	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change
World	3,498	3,919	4,137	3,942	-5%
New Zealand	3,728	4,420	4,489	4,528	1%
Vanuatu	4,175	4,592	4,836	4,258	-12%
United States	4,197	4,252	4,962	4,206	-15%
Panama	0	4,267	4,673	4,054	-13%
Mexico	4,111	3,974	4,632	3,929	-15%
Canada	3,632	3,705	4,538	3,734	-18%
Australia	3,259	3,767	3,760	3,720	-1%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 6-D: Japanese 2013 Beef Imports, Prepared and Processed Products/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 – 2013 (January – December)							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	11,995	11,715	9,548	6,503	100%	100%	-32%
Australia	5,677	5,486	5,534	4,847	58%	75%	-12%
China	2,525	2,822	1,983	1,148	21%	18%	-42%
New Zealand	498	421	431	256	5%	4%	-41%
Argentina	224	143	249	138	3%	2%	-45%
Others	3,071	2,843	1,351	114	14%	2%	-92%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars)				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	6,042	6,802	7,643	6,719	-12%
Argentina	22,128	29,665	28,768	17,004	-41%
New Zealand	13,841	16,610	16,158	13,054	-19%
China	6,762	7,052	8,072	8,426	4%
Australia	5,479	6,195	6,468	5,678	-12%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 6-E: Japanese 2013 Beef Imports, Edible Meat and Offal/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Quantity				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	41,763	44,192	43,325	59,164	100%	100%	37%
United States	13,899	17,186	16,358	30,794	38%	52%	88%
Australia	18,504	17,972	17,890	19,246	41%	33%	8%
New Zealand	3,839	3,666	3,810	3,900	9%	7%	2%
Canada	2,146	2,052	1,668	2,469	4%	4%	48%
Mexico	2,335	2,375	2,645	1,997	6%	3%	-24%
Others	1,040	941	954	758	2%	1%	-21%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	8,158	9,317	10,128	8,976	-11%
United States	9,523	10,059	12,170	10,229	-16%
Canada	8,412	9,107	10,633	8,445	-21%
Australia	7,644	9,063	9,235	7,709	-17%
Mexico	6,220	6,930	7,203	7,201	0%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-A: Japanese 2013 Total Pork Imports, Chilled and Frozen Cuts Combined/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	753,027	793,096	778,804	738,450	100%	100%	-5%
United States	298,347	323,750	313,860	281,144	40%	38%	-10%
Canada	178,648	174,004	172,614	142,241	22%	19%	-18%
Denmark	133,586	130,723	116,742	113,951	15%	15%	-2%
Mexico	40,855	41,275	45,630	59,379	6%	8%	30%
Spain	14,556	24,176	26,303	33,986	3%	5%	29%
Chile	24,507	28,956	28,918	29,522	4%	4%	2%
Poland	3,792	15,590	21,727	23,172	3%	3%	7%
Others	58,736	54,622	53,010	55,055	7%	7%	4%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit (United States Dollar) per Metric ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	5,977	6,589	6,584	5,414	-18%
Spain	6,342	6,826	6,809	5,604	-18%
Mexico	6,022	6,640	6,610	5,462	-17%
Chile	5,989	6,591	6,577	5,418	-18%
Poland	6,010	6,536	6,572	5,413	-18%
United States	5,946	6,564	6,564	5,404	-18%
Canada	5,965	6,598	6,580	5,397	-18%
Denmark	5,979	6,585	6,577	5,379	-18%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-B: Japanese 2013 Pork Imports, Chilled Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		% Change
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013/2012
World	231,365	254,416	260,699	294,043	100%	100%	13%
United States	167,203	182,590	182,681	198,493	70%	68%	9%
Canada	54,434	62,333	69,019	86,993	26%	30%	26%
Mexico	9,397	9,190	8,745	8,404	3%	3%	-4%
Others	331	303	254	153	0%	0%	-40%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	5,983	6,582	6,560	5,401	-18%
United States	5,970	6,569	6,550	5,402	-18%
Mexico	5,992	6,598	6,567	5,399	-18%
Canada	6,009	6,602	6,577	5,389	-18%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-C: Japanese 2013 Pork Imports, Frozen Cuts/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		2013/2012
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	% Chg.
World	521,662	538,679	518,104	444,407	100%	100%	-14%
Denmark	133,513	130,699	116,742	113,951	23%	26%	-2%
United States	131,144	141,160	131,179	82,651	25%	19%	-37%
Canada	124,214	111,672	103,595	55,248	20%	12%	-47%
Mexico	31,458	32,086	36,885	50,975	7%	11%	38%
Spain	14,531	24,150	26,280	33,960	5%	8%	29%
Chile	24,507	28,913	28,907	29,522	6%	7%	2%
Poland	3,792	15,590	21,727	23,172	4%	5%	7%
Netherlands	7,914	6,164	6,999	13,082	1%	3%	87%
Hungary	21,003	14,827	15,038	11,329	3%	3%	-25%
Others	29,586	33,418	30,752	30,517	6%	7%	-1%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	5,974	6,593	6,596	5,423	-18%
Spain	6,318	6,809	6,796	5,591	-18%
Hungary	6,053	6,583	6,622	5,529	-17%
Mexico	6,031	6,653	6,620	5,473	-17%
Chile	5,989	6,591	6,577	5,418	-18%
Poland	6,010	6,536	6,572	5,413	-18%
Canada	5,946	6,596	6,582	5,409	-18%
United States	5,916	6,558	6,583	5,409	-18%
Denmark	5,979	6,585	6,577	5,379	-18%
Netherlands	5,978	6,569	6,548	5,323	-19%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

Table 7-D: Japanese 2013 Pork Imports, Prepared and Processed Products/CIF Price YTD

Annual Series: 2010 - 2013							
	Unit: Metric Ton (Customs Clearance Basis)				Share		2013/2012
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	% Chg.
World	168,869	171,549	190,030	202,189	100%	100%	6%
United States	104,274	110,054	116,612	129,339	61%	64%	11%
China	27,815	25,178	30,909	25,079	16%	12%	-19%
Canada	16,572	14,598	15,227	18,344	8%	9%	20%
Thailand	7,362	7,345	8,309	8,386	4%	4%	1%
Mexico	1,641	2,108	5,812	5,419	3%	3%	-7%
Chile	4,848	5,163	5,326	5,324	3%	3%	0%
Others	6,357	7,103	7,835	10,298	4%	5%	31%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)

	Unit Value (United States Dollars) per Metric Ton				
Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2013/2012
World	3,733	4,225	4,249	3,857	-9%
Thailand	7,127	8,243	8,632	8,150	-6%
China	4,710	5,533	5,956	4,920	-17%
Mexico	3,646	3,677	3,607	3,956	10%
United States	3,160	3,540	3,386	3,279	-3%
Chile	2,451	2,572	2,557	2,405	-6%

Source: Global Trade Atlas (Japan Customs)